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5. On that date, the group was taken from Nakhodka to a large army post (name unknown)\* near the Soviet-Korean border, an overnight trip by train. On the journey they talked with many Soviet officers and soldiers who spoke of serving in North Korea. From the army town to the Korean border, the Koreans were driven in three American-made Studebaker army trucks under the command of a Soviet lieutenant colonel with yellow shoulder boards. The trip took about two hours, over a dirt road about seven meters wide, which did not pass through any towns or farms but kept to an apparently uninhabited area.

6. At the border, there was a bridge guarded by Soviet soldiers on one side and Korean on the other.\*\* Here the Koreans were turned over by a Soviet major and second lieutenant to a North Korean lieutenant colonel who was chief of the Public Security Bureau at Unggi (130-20, 42-20). After crossing the bridge, the repatriates were sent to Unggi; they saw no Soviet personnel there. After two days, they were transferred to Chongjin (129-49, 41-46), where they arrived 15 October 1949.

7. In Chongjin, the repatriates were given political indoctrination training for two hours daily by members of the North Korean Labor Party in the Chongjin headquarters. Ten natives of Hamgyong Province were sent off separately on 27 October; the remainder of the group were transferred to Pyongyang. Of the twenty-three persons in the group who were from South Korea, fifteen were sent home; the other eight decided to remain temporarily in the north. On 28 and 29 October, the remaining persons were divided into groups of five and placed in separate hotels. At midnight on 29 October, one of the five was taken alone to the Public Security Bureau of the Ministry of Interior, twice interrogated about his attitude towards Communism and his personal ideology, and given political instruction. He was forced to sign the following statement:

"For unification of the People's Republic of Korea, the following is ordered:

1. Organize guerrilla troops and encourage them in South Korea.
2. If taken into the South Korean Army, stir up trouble.
3. Try to get work in South Korean ports and obtain information on ships coming in and out and cargoes being loaded and unloaded.
4. Refuse to speak on the South Korean radio even if ordered by the government there.
5. Report to the 38th Parallel between 1 and 10 March 1950 and ask the guards on the North Korean side for access to the head of the Public Security Bureau at the border. Recognition code, for reporting in person, is "Father Number 26."\*\*\*

8. After receiving these instructions, the eight South Koreans were taken to the border on 1 November 1949 near Tesong (126-28, 37-56) and returned to South Korea.

25X1 [ ] Comment: [ ] this town was the end of a railway line  
 25X1 and possibly an army division headquarters. [ ] the troops  
 25X1 there belonged to a mechanized force, since most of the soldiers observed  
 in the town wore oil- and dirt-stained fatigues.

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Comment. The bridge was not named and its location was so sketchily described that positive identification is difficult. If the group entered North Korea directly from Soviet territory, however, they probably crossed the Tumen River near Sosura (130-35, 42-15) and proceeded by road to Unggi.

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